



Published every Saturday by JOHN MITCHELL, JR., at 311 North 4th Street, Richmond, Va.

JOHN MITCHELL, JR., - EDITOR.

All communications intended for publication should be sent so as to reach us by Wednesday.

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One Copy, one year, \$1.00
One Copy, eight months, .75
One Copy, six months, .50
One Copy, four months, .25
One Copy, three months, .15
Single Copy, .05

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For one inch, each subsequent insertion, 2
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For two inches, six months, 18.00
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Entered in the Post Office at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902

It is now announced from Martinsville, Va., that one of the white members of the Board of Registrars, recently appointed under the new Constitution can neither read nor write.

THE transfer of Mr. JOHN D. POTTS, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the C. & O. R. R. Company from this city to Cincinnati, Ohio, is universally regretted by all regardless of color, who have had cause to deal with him or his agents.

We feel safe in saying that no official either private, state or national has been as successful as he, in winning favors and enjoying popularity at the hands of an exacting public.

With him the advancement of the road with which he was identified was first and foremost. He had no business hours. Any time from dawn to dawn again was the hour of business with him. The doors of the C. & O. office here, so far as the passenger department was concerned, were practically never shut.

We are informed that this transfer is in the nature of a promotion. If this is a fact, we congratulate him upon his good fortune. Although his business duties may call him to Cincinnati, let us hope that he will make his home in Richmond.

FORCING HIMSELF ON COLORED PEOPLE.

THE "Jim Crow" Car Law was the cause of another serious row on Sunday, June 15th near Lynchburg, Va., on the Lynchburg and Durham Division.

HENRY GRIFFIN (white) 23 years of age, not only entered the apartments set apart for colored people, but being under the influence of liquor attempted to hug a colored lady seated in the coach.

Now, while it is a well-known fact that this kind of familiarity is indulged in among lower classes of colored women of questionable reputation and white men, the self-respecting colored females will not tolerate or submit to such excesses.

The result was that her appeal for help was answered and a colored man carried HENRY GRIFFIN in a way that would have done credit to a regular surgeon. One of his arteries was cut and he narrowly escaped bleeding to death.

The conductor and brakeman had several times before removed the white man from the colored coach, but he persisted in returning and paid the penalty.

The colored man who cut him did not wait to be captured, but took French leave. When last seen, his coat-tails were playing hide and seek with the wind as he made his way in another direction from that on which the train was going.

This was a case of a white man forcing himself upon colored people. These happenings are unfortunate; but they

emphasize the fact that the colored people are contented to be to themselves and make no effort as in this case to intrude themselves where they are not wanted.

THE CHIEFTAIN'S DAUGHTER.

It seems that every effort made to humiliate and embarrass the colored people reacts upon the white people, while the light-hearted "brother in black" regards with amusement the discomfiture of the Negro-haters when their bitterest measures fail in accomplishing the purpose.

Legislator JAMES R. CATON of Alexandria, Va., attempted to secure the passage of a "Jim Crow" car law for the street-car lines of the state.

He met bitter opposition at the hands of the street-car syndicates. Finally, he secured the passage of a law which operated only in his own county. It provided for the separation of the races. So far, so good. The line is known as the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway.

The trouble is that the white passengers are so much more numerous than the colored ones that frequently colored people have the room and the white people the crowding.

The result has been that the white people have done more in the way of disregarding the law than the colored.

On Friday, 13th inst., a white lady passenger boarded the cars in Washington and occupied a seat in the apartments designated for the colored people. The conductor insisted that she should move to the other apartment. She declined to do so, arguing that she was comfortable and that it was very inconvenient for her to remove her bundles.

The conductor became indignant, and telegraphed to Alexandria for officers to arrest the passenger.

The officers were on hand upon the arrival of the train and their chagrin and surprise were plainly apparent when it was ascertained that they had arrested Miss MARY CUSTIS LEE, the daughter of the late Gen. ROBERT E. LEE.

She was released at once on her own recognizance and ex-Confederates in that locality hastened to tender their assistance and offer her protection.

On Saturday morning, her collateral of (\$5.00) five dollars which had been sent to the station-house was declared forfeit, the fine being placed at that sum.

Nothing has tended more to make obnoxious the law in question.

The ex-Confederates of Richmond have been so indignant over the affair, that it is announced that an attempt will be made at the next session of the legislature to repeal the law.

The ruling of the United States Supreme Court has been that interstate passengers are not subject to local restrictions.

The conductor therefore was acting outside of the law when he attempted to evict a passenger who had boarded a train in Washington for a point in Virginia.

But then it is the white folks fight. If they can stand insulting and fining a daughter of the great Confederate Chieftain, ROBERT E. LEE, it is none of our funeral and the followers of the LOST CAUSE are the ones to take up the gauntlet and fight the matter to its logical conclusion.

After He Had Been Accepted.
Mrs. Crawford (exchanging confidences)—How did Mr. Crabshaw act after you accepted him?

Mrs. Crabshaw—As nearly as I can figure, my dear, it was just then that he stopped acting.—Town Topics.

No Mitigating Circumstances.
"He has proposed to Molly Thompson."

"Dear me, you don't say so? But perhaps there's some excuse for him."

"Not a bit of excuse—he did it in broad daylight!"—Tit-Bits.

Proud.
"Does Miss Billions think a great deal of the billions she married?" said one young woman.

"Yes," answered the other; "she is as proud of him as she can be. She says he was such a bargain!"—Washington Star.

Seat of the Trouble.
"Your sister objects to me, I fear."
"Said Jack, while they were rowing:
"Not to your coming," said Edith, dear,
"He only kicks about your going!"
—Chicago Daily News.

A CRITERION.



She—Jack, I'm afraid this dog you've given me isn't a good one.

He—Not a good one? Why, what's the matter with him?

She—I don't know, I'm sure; but I've had him a whole month now, and no one has even tried to steal him.—London Punch.

Oh, Those Girls.
Patience—Did you ever let a man win a pair of gloves by kissing you when you were supposed to be asleep?

Patience—Oh, yes; I was wide awake enough for that.—Yankee Statesman.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, June 12.

The new scientific building of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., was dedicated yesterday.

Senor Gonzalez de Quesada, the first Cuban minister to the United States, arrived in New York yesterday from Havana.

Samuel Caldwell, of West Chester, Pa., was killed while placing a revolver in his pocket, when the weapon was accidentally discharged.

Considerable alarm is felt by federal and state officers over the forest fires raging in Colorado. Three fires are now raging, and all are of incendiary origin.

Friday, June 13.

A Paris dispatch says a theft of 1,000,000 francs has been discovered at the Bank of France.

After Victor Crouser died in an almshouse at Toledo, O., a certificate of deposit for \$1,500 on a national bank was found.

At the 66th commencement of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., yesterday, a class of 35 was graduated.

The United States transport Warren arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Manila, bringing 300 marines and 650 casuals and short-term men.

Saturday, June 14.

President Roosevelt yesterday signed the river and harbor bill.

Two men were killed yesterday by the fall of an elevator in the veneer mill of C. C. Manuel & Son, at Richmond, Va.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held in Washington June 24, 25 and 26.

The police of Butte, Mont., claim they have unearthed a conspiracy to do a wholesale kidnapping business among the wealthy families of the city. The alleged leader of the band is under arrest.

Monday, June 16.

The national house of representatives passed 199 private pension bills on Saturday.

The Southern Inter-State Bankers' Association held its annual session at Savannah, Ga., today.

Manila, P. I., printers in the employ of the government have asked that their salaries be paid in gold. They are now paid in Mexican silver.

The telegraphers of Chicago, who have been without a union for several years, were organized yesterday by the American Federation of Labor.

Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, N. J., preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., yesterday.

Tuesday, June 17.

A number of Baltimore manufacturers are using oil in place of coal to furnish heat for the boilers at their plants.

Colonel Myron T. Herrick, treasurer of the McKinley National Memorial Association, has received from Paris a check for \$7,814 for the fund.

A New York dispatch says all steamship lines operating between England and Atlantic seaboard ports have entered into an agreement on freight rates to Europe.

President Roosevelt yesterday received over 400 delegates of the International Association of General Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., who recently held a convention at Mountain Lake, Md.

Wednesday, June 18.

Brigadier General Charles Bird was retired yesterday, having reached the age of 63 years.

The next tournament of the National Telegraphers' Association will be held in Cincinnati. No date has been fixed as yet.

The navy department yesterday issued an order placing Captain Samuel C. Lemly, judge advocate of the navy, on the retired list.

Despondent because of failure of his business since the miners' strike began, Samuel Gelsinger, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., committed suicide yesterday.

Edward Bailey, of Harrisburg, and General David McM. Gregg, of Reading, were reappointed trustees of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum at Harrisburg yesterday by Governor Stone.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has refused to loan models of warships to the New England Art Association to display at their exposition at Crescent, R. I., claiming he has no authority to make the loan.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 17.—Flour was steady; winter superfine, \$2.85; 3.10; Penna roller, clear, \$3.40; 3.55; city mills, extra, \$3.10; 3.20. Rye flour was quiet, at \$2.25; 3.30 per barrel. Wheat was firm; No. 2 Penna. red, \$2.85; 2.90. Corn was steady; No. 2 yellow, local, 67c; 68c. Beans were quiet; No. 2 white, clipped, \$2.40; lower grades, 50c. Hay was steady; No. 1 timothy sold at \$15.50; 16c. Beef was steady; beef hams, \$21.50. Pork was firm; family, \$20.50; 21c. Live poultry sold at 15c. for hens, and at 9c. for old roosters; spring chickens, \$4.25; 4.30. Dressed poultry sold at 12c. for choice fowls, and at 8c. for old roosters. Butter was steady; best, 17c. Eggs were steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 17c. per dozen. Potatoes were dull; eastern, old, 60c. per bushel.

Live Stock Markets.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 17.—Cattle were firm; steers, \$1.50; 1.60; cows, \$2.75; 2.85. Veals were dull and slow and 25c. lower; tops, \$7.50; 7.25; fair to good, \$6.25; 6.00; common to light, \$4.75; 4.50. Hogs were active and strong to 5c. higher on light hogs; steady on heavy; heavy hogs, \$7.50; 7.25; mixed, \$6.50; 6.25. Pigs, \$7.10; 7.15. Sheep and lambs were steady; top spring lambs, \$6.50; 6.25; fair to good, \$5.75; 5.50; common, \$4.50; 4.25. Sheep, \$5.50; 5.25; yearlings, \$5.25; 5.00; mixed tops, \$4.25; 4.00; fair to good, \$4.40; 4.20; common, \$3.75; 3.50. East Liberty, Pa., June 17.—Cattle were steady; choice, \$6.15; 6.50; prime, \$6.75; 7.15; good, \$6.30; 6.60. Hogs were slow; prime hogs, \$7.40; 7.55; medium, \$7.25; 7.50; heavy hogs, \$7.20; 7.25; light hogs, \$7.10; 7.15. Pigs, \$7.10; 7.15. Sheep were slow; best wethers, \$4.50; 4.70; culls and common, \$1.50; 2.00. Sheep lambs, \$6.00; 5.50; veal calves, \$7.75; 7.50.

Lightning's Strange Prank.

Pennsboro, N. J., June 16.—During a violent storm lightning struck the home of Thomas J. Torton, the game warden. The course of the bolt was through Mr. Torton's bedroom, into the hall, across another bedroom, down stairs and into the sitting room. The last apartment was completely wrecked, pictures being torn from the walls and a desk being neatly emptied of the books and papers, which it contained.



MEN WHO FOUGHT WITH SIGEL.

Interesting War Facts Recalled by the Meeting Between Prince Henry and Carl Schurz.

Prince Henry's overtures to Carl Schurz at the opera, when he invited the former revolutionary leader to sit by him in his box, have called attention to the fact that Carl Schurz would not have been able to enjoy the friendship of Prince Henry had he not fled from Germany over 30 years ago, says the New York Times. In connection with Mr. Schurz's name of another prominent German who also had to leave his fatherland under similar conditions is recalled, that of Franz Sigel, who is five years older than his compatriot and is now living in New York city in his seventy-eighth year.

After their part in the unsuccessful Hecker-Strube insurrection in 1843 to secure greater freedom for the German states both Sigel and Schurz spent some time in France and then came to America.

In the civil war they came together again, when both took an honorable part in the struggle. Schurz resigned an appointment as minister to Spain in order to enlist in the army, and in 1862 he had command of the Third division in the corps of Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, of the Army of Virginia. It was this army which had the difficult task of holding "Stonewall" Jackson at bay and a number of hot engagements

fourth of the latter's men being killed or wounded. Finally Schurz had to retire and with the remainder of Sigel's corps effected an orderly retreat.

Soon after these stirring scenes Gen. Sigel obtained a leave of absence on account of poor health, but in June, 1863, he returned to active service, taking command of the reserve army of Pennsylvania, and he organized a corps of 10,000 men to aid in repelling Lee's invasion. In February, 1864, President Lincoln placed him in charge of the army of West Virginia, but after his defeat at New Market by Gen. John C. Breckinridge he was relieved, being succeeded by Gen. Hunter, and Sigel was sent to the reserve division on the Potomac. He defended Maryland Heights in July, 1864, against the attacks of Gen. Jubal A. Early.

A WAR-TIME SOUVENIR.

Piece of Silver That Was Buried for Safe Keeping During the Great Civil Strife.

"Here's what you might call a genuine souvenir spoon," remarked a pleasantly-colloquial gentleman in a large china store in New Orleans to a northern tourist, says the Detroit Free Press. "As you see, it is an old silver-plated teaspoon, marked 'Mary Keene,' and its history runs back before the civil war. Just before the war began, a popular river man down south built a steamboat, to run between Yazoo City and New Orleans. The owner we will call Capt. McCormick, and he named his boat 'Mary Keene,' for a sweetheart in New Orleans. I have always supposed. All china stores at that time carried large lines of good silver-plated ware; and I happened to be a clerk in the establishment which fitted out the 'Mary Keene,' \$2,000 worth of fine silverware was billed in the furnishing

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were fought, beginning at Cedar Creek and ending with the second battle of Bull Run, where Sigel commanded the right wing and scored a decided advantage over Jackson in the first day's conflict. When the union forces were finally forced back Sigel skillfully covered the retreat to Centerville.

At the outbreak of the war Sigel was a school teacher in St. Louis, where he had gone from New York in 1857. He organized in 1861 the Third regiment of Missouri volunteers. Sigel soon became the great rallying center for the St. Louis Germans, whose devotion to the union is so well brought out in Churchill's latest novel, "The Crisis." He participated in the famous affair of Camp Jackson in St. Louis, and later was of invaluable assistance in saving St. Louis, and with it Missouri, to the union cause. A little later he and his intrepid Germans performed such deeds of valor at the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek that the young leader's name became famous throughout the north, and for a German to say he "fit mit Sigel" was honor enough.

The brave Gen. Lyon met his death at the latter battle and Sigel conducted the retreat from a vastly superior force with such skill that he became the favorite of his troops and was honored with their highest confidence. His successes in those trying days of Missouri were recognized by his appointment as brigadier general of volunteers, and after the battle of Pea Ridge in March, 1862, he was elevated to a major generalship.

At this time many war songs and patriotic sentiments in rhyme appeared with the "fit mit Sigel" expression for the chief theme. One verse of these popular effusions, describing a typical Sigel soldier, may be interesting:

The next time I saw him his knapsack was gone,
His cap and canteen were missing,
Shell, shrapnel and grape, and the swift rifle ball
Around him and o'er him were hissing.
"How are you, my friend, and where have you been,
And for what and for whom are you fighting?"
He said, as a shell from the enemy's gun
Sent his arm and his musket a-kiting:
"I fight mit Sigel!"

After Sigel was made major general he was transferred to the east and his faithful St. Louis Germans separated from him with the deepest sorrow and reluctance. He was placed in command of the troops at Harper's Ferry and followed Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson in his retreat to Winchester and Middleton. In June, 1862, after the creation of the army of Virginia, which was placed under the command of Gen. John Pope, Sigel was given command of the First corps. He was engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain.

With Gens. Banks and McDowell, he took an active part in the operations on the Rappahannock and performed valuable services at the disastrous battle of Bull Run. Carl Schurz' division held Bald Mountain against many charges of Hood's Texas troops, in one charge nearly one-

fourth of the latter's men being killed or wounded. Finally Schurz had to retire and with the remainder of Sigel's corps effected an orderly retreat.

Soon after these stirring scenes Gen. Sigel obtained a leave of absence on account of poor health, but in June, 1863, he returned to active service, taking command of the reserve army of Pennsylvania, and he organized a corps of 10,000 men to aid in repelling Lee's invasion. In February, 1864, President Lincoln placed him in charge of the army of West Virginia, but after his defeat at New Market by Gen. John C. Breckinridge he was relieved, being succeeded by Gen. Hunter, and Sigel was sent to the reserve division on the Potomac. He defended Maryland Heights in July, 1864, against the attacks of Gen. Jubal A. Early.

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"Here's what you might call a genuine souvenir spoon," remarked a pleasantly-colloquial gentleman in a large china store in New Orleans to a northern tourist, says the Detroit Free Press. "As you see, it is an old silver-plated teaspoon, marked 'Mary Keene,' and its history runs back before the civil war. Just before the war began, a popular river man down south built a steamboat, to run between Yazoo City and New Orleans. The owner we will call Capt. McCormick, and he named his boat 'Mary Keene,' for a sweetheart in New Orleans. I have always supposed. All china stores at that time carried large lines of good silver-plated ware; and I happened to be a clerk in the establishment which fitted out the 'Mary Keene,' \$2,000 worth of fine silverware was billed in the furnishing

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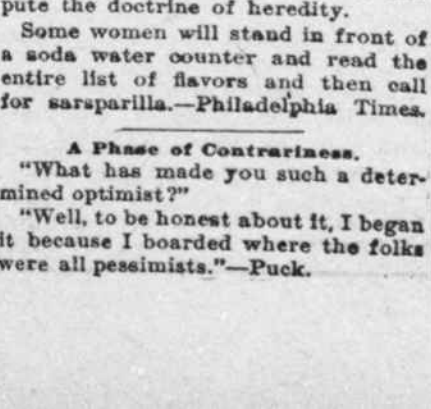
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"Henry," said Mrs. Peck severely, "I am inclined to think you have squandered a lot of money foolishly in your life."

"I know it, my dear," replied the meek and lowly Henry.

"Well, don't you regret it?" she asked.

"Some of it," answered Henry, with a long-drawn-out sigh. "I've never ceased to regret the ten dollars I gave up to the person who officiated at our wedding."—Chicago Daily News.</